Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

BY D. BRADFORD. **LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1835.** **No. 33. Vol. 50**

SATURDAY::::::AUG. 22,::::::1835.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

THE MONSTER PARTY.

It is becoming quite fashionable now with the "*tag, rag and bobtail*" of the opposition to cry out against and to denounce as the great enemy of American liberty "THE MONSTER PARTY." It would be well to inquire who are those men who have so lately discovered that party in politics is so extremely prejudicial to public liberty and the safety of our Constitution and of our republican institutions, and how long it is since they have made the discovery that the monster party has become so dangerous and so mischievous.

There was nothing monstrous or mischievous in the party with the Federalists in 1800, when they used all their power and all their influence to perpetuate the reign of the elder Adams. At that time *they* were not ashamed to avow themselves the federal *party*. When the disputes with France and England took rise, these men did not hesitate to arrange themselves under the banners of the federal *party* and denounce their opponents as democrats and jacobins, the enemies of all regular government and the supporters of anarchy and misrule. There was nothing disgraceful in being ranked with the friends of religion, the supporters of regular and legitimate government and the enemies of republican Deistical, Atheistical France, under the name of Federal PARTY. When the aggressions of the British Government induced the President of the United States to recommend an embargo to prevent the collision of our citizens with the belligerents of France, it was not disgraceful but was considered honorable for these men to give all the opposition in their power to the embargo in Congress, under the cognomen of the Federal PARTY. When the embargo was laid on with the consent and desire of the majority of the people of the United States, the President who had recommended it, the Congress which had passed the law, and the people who had sanctioned it, met with ridicule and obloquy and from whom? Why from the Federal PARTY. When the embargo was found insufficient and removed, and the aggressions of England became so intolerable as to produce a war between America and her, the Federalists who had always been the friends of England, and who in fact had been made up almost entirely of the Tories of the Revolution, opposed the war and were not ashamed to call themselves the "PEACE PARTY." Whilst the war was in progress, and the few honest men who had too much faith in a Monarchical government and therefore had joined the Federal party, but now finding the independence of their country at stake, joined their fellow citizens in the defence of that country; they left the "*peace* PARTY" to their own machinations, and fought and bled for those institutions which had been held in such contempt by the party with which they had been associated, the peace party, alias the federal party, became considerably reduced in number, but still resolute to carry out their principles, they used all their power and influence to cripple the powers and the resources of their country, and lent all the aid they could to the common enemy. Such of them as got into Congress, denounced the war as wicked, unjust and sacriligious, even advised the people to refuse joining the ranks of the army, denounced those who would lend their money to support of the war, as the enemies of their country and its religion, rejoiced at the defeat and mourned at the victories of their country's defenders, and were willing to enter into alliance with foreign despots in support of their pretended principles of peace, or were willing to separate the union and establish separate governments under the patronage of the very power with which the nation was at war—and all this under the banners of "PARTY" the "*peace* PARTY," the "*federal* PARTY."—When the war was ended and peace restored by driving from the country its invaders, the "*peace* PARTY" had no pretensions for existence, it was therefore once more resolved into its original party and assumed for a short time its former name, federal party, but its force being greatly reduced by the defection of those honest men who had taken up the musket, something must be done to obtain the power they had lost with John Adams, and then commenced the cry of "*no party*," "*era of good feelings*," "*measures, not men*," &c., and by this specious deceptive mode of action, the people were cajoled and deceived, and the spirit of party was considerably abated, till the canvass for President of the United States commenced, when it was once more aroused and those who had been the old tory, and federal and peace party, arranged themselves under the banner of the younger Adams—in the hope as they afterwards avowed, that those "*who had fallen with the first Adams would rise with the second.*" With regard to the other three candidates, the honest unsophisticated democrats were divided in opinion, and Crawford, Clay and Jackson were supported by them, the division among them being only on personal grounds, as they all belonged to the democratic party as was believed. But when the people failed to elect any of the three, and Crawford, Adams and Jackson were sent to the House of Representatives for election, the scene that there ensued made a great alteration in the general state of affairs. Clay joined Adams, and tho latter by the influence of the former was elected, although it was notorious that Jackson was the favourite of the people, having been the first choice of a large plurality, and the second of so many as would have given him a large majority of the whole, had the election been again referred to the people.

After this surreptitious election, then the old "*Federal* PARTY" gained a great accession of strength. What was called the "*Clay* PARTY" during the canvass joined the "*Adams* PARTY," and a change of cognomen became necessary, as many of those who had been attached to Clay as a pure democrat, though willing to follow him in his devious course, were greatly disinclined to assume the name of Federalists, and therefore, a new banner was raised, on which was inscribed "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN," and for a few years this was the triumphant cognomen of what they flattered themselves was the dominant PARTY. But alas, the election of 1828 told another tale, and the *National Republican* PARTY became minus. It kept its ground however, till 1832 when it was found to be still further in the minority, and the democratic party found itself upon still higher ground than in 1828, its majority being vastly increased, notwithstanding the defection of the Nullifiers of South Carolina. In this latter, we had another party called by thousands the "*States Rights*' PARTY." This "PARTY," small as it was, lost nothing in virulence and violent opposition to the democratic party, and still greater hostility to that portion of the National Republican party who stood out for a protecting Tariff and Internal Improvements in the most extreme degree. In 1832 arose another party called the "*Bank* PARTY." This party rose from the shreds and patches of all the others. In it we had ultra tories, monarchists, federalists, national republicans, Clay men, Adams men, friends of peace, friends of war, nullifiers, anti-masons, masons, and a small sprinkling of shivering cowardly wretches who had affected to be Jackson men, who had become bank men for fear of bank prosecutions, and some who joined the bank like Swiss guards merely for pay. Among the latter were Webster, Clay, Adams, Clayton, Southard, Freylinhuysen, Mangum, Tyler, Leigh and others too tedious to mention. Hence comes the present party called the "*anti-Jackson* PARTY," made up of all the above interested—heterogeneous as the materials are. Monarchists, ultra tories, federalists, national republican, peace party men, war party men, tariffites, anti-tariffites, internal improvement men, anti-internal improvement men, Unionist, and Nullifiers and White men—all joined one party, under the name of Whigs of '34, in opposition to Jackson, and who would support the devil rather than Van Buren, and these are the materials of which the party is composed that now bellows aloud against all party, and for the entire extinction of party, though at the present moment they are endeavoring to assume a new name—and to take to themselves the cognomen of the AMERICAN PARTY."

They have suffered discomfiture under all other titles which they have assumed. They have found that the democratic party, which is in fact the party of the people, has been too strong for them in every general and national contest, and in most of all others. Even the imposing title of whig could do nothing for them. They have had woful experience that there is nothing in a name. The people cannot be cajoled either by this means or by their intrigues. Every step they take still further exposes their knavery, and still farther convinces the people that their objects are places and power, that no confidence can be placed in men who profess principles so discordant, so completely opposed to each other.—Can men who pretend that national prosperity depends upon high duties being laid on goods alone for protection of domestic manufacture, and that the surplus revenue should be expended on internal improvements, joined with those who profess to hold that duties should be laid on for revenue alone, and that the general government has no power to expend money on Internal Improvement—men who hold that the general government has the power to make all laws necessary to the public welfare, joined with those who contend that no laws can be made by the government but such as accord with the constitution strictly construed—men who insist that no state can withdraw from the Union without the consent of the whole, joined with those who contend that any state may refuse to obey the laws of the union, and can withdraw from that union, when found necessary—men who contend for the right of instruction, joined with those who repudiate that right—men who condemn the vote of Hugh L. White upon all constitutional questions and declare their determination to support him for President of the United States as the preserver and defender of that constitution? In a party composed of such materials, the people plainly perceive they can have no confidence. They plainly perceive that however these men may profess veneration for the constitution, however loudly they may complain of the infraction of it, they cannot be sincere, they cannot be the friends of public liberty or public prosperity, their true object is to enrich or aggrandize themselves, to promote their own interest, to make the rich richer, and the poor more poor, to live without working themselves and to increase the labour of others, and like bands of robbers who each have seperate interests, but who unite in conspiracies against those they intend to rob. The people are not to be deceived by such men; they laugh at the cry raised against the "*monster* PARTY;" they cannot but see the cry comes from the very men who make a monster of party, from those of a party with more heads than the hydra itself. Never was there in any country a party so monstrous as that now known in the United States, as the Whig Anti-Jackson or the new fangled *American* party. Nor was there ever any "PARTY" held in more sovereign contempt than that party is by the *democratic* PARTY, which is really and truly the *party of the people.*

From the Genisee Farmer.

BURYING BEES.

MR. TUCKER—It is two years this spring since I first commenced bee-keeping. In the out-set I had no knowledge whatever of their management, and it was a stipulation of the bargain with the person of whom I obtained them, that he should, as occasion required, impart to me such facts as his experience would justify, in regard to their culture. This agreement was satisfactorily performed; and, aided by the information thus received, my success, for a tyro's, was such as to create an almost enthusiastic interest in this branch of rural industry.

In the autumn of 1833, I selected four hives, (double the number with which I commenced,) for wintering. Three of these had so limited a supply of honey, that I was advised to bury them, an operation which, in my mind, was little preferable to throwing them away. But I concluded to "try the experiment," and on one of the last days of November, they were "deposited beneath the little mound," where my mind figured them as possessing tho interminable repose of "their last resting place." My absence on "the return of spring," that season when dying worms are wooed again to life, and the faded wing of the insect receives new colorings, beautifully wrought from nature's dye, prevented me the pleasure of witnessing their exhumation, but the person who took them from their temporary sepulchre, (which was done about the 20th of March,) informed me that on their first introduction to the air and light, their animation was as perfect as that usually exhibited by bees in June. He said that he did not find half a gill of dead bees in all the hives. These hives gave swarms earlier and more frequently than the one that remained above ground, during the ensuing summer.

Last fall I concluded to continue "the experiment" with a single hive. The one selected was very light, probably not containing a sufficiency of honey to carry them half through the winter, had they been kept the usual way. In consequence of a rainy season through the last of November, they were not inhumed until December, probable as late as the 10th. They were occasionally fed in the fall, lest their supply should not be sufficient to insure a subterranean existence. My faith was as wavering when these last were buried, as on the previous winter, and as often as I looked at the spot where they were interred, I viewed it as the grave of my little insect friends.

They were taken up on the 28th of March, and much to my satisfaction, I found that the second experiment had terminated with the same happy results as the first. Not two dozen were lost, and *new comb was actually formed while they were in their "dark abode."*

My "Modus operandi" is as follows: A hole is dug considerably larger than the hive, or hives, in every respect. On the bottom of the hole two sticks of three or four inches in diameter are placed for each hive, and on these the floor board, which should be a sound one, is placed. Another board, (two inch plank is preferable,) is put on the hive, and dry straw is as compactly as is convenient placed around it. This, in rainy weather, if the ground is clear front, allows the rain to pass freely down, while the space between the blocks furnish a ready reservoir, from which it is absorbed by the earth, without offering any injurious effects to the bees. The earth is placed upon the hive in a conical form, to turn the water from the hives, the top of which are about four inches below the surface. With respect to the experiment of 1833–4, I cannot say whether the apartures of the hives were closed, but in that of 1834–5, they were not. This experiment succeeded, but whether it is the best way of succeeding I shall not advise.

I regret that I did not weigh my hives, in both instances, previous to burying and on disinterring them, that the amount of food consumed might have been ascertained. But my experiments were both of them faithlessly tried, and unnecessary ceremonies were dispensed with. The quantity of honey consumed, however, was small, as none but very light hives were selected, and their weight in the spring was apparently nearly as great as in the fall. It is my intention in future experiments to mark items more particularly.

In selecting the spot for burying, a dry, and cold, rather than a warm one, should be chosen. An individual of my acquaintance buried on the south side of a dry hill, and an entire loss of all thus treated was the consequence. I attributed it, (though perhaps some other defect was the cause,) to such situations being more exposed to frequent freezings and thawings, subjecting the insects to more frequent change of temperature, a circumstance injurious to all that comes within its influence. If the situation is such as that the ground will freeze immediately after the trust is committed to it, and remain so until time to "remove the deposits," to me it would appear most favorable.

Yours, etc.

WILLIAM BACON.

Richmond, (Ms.) April 23, 1835.

From the Liverpool Journal.

The English are an over-righteous people—as far as outward appearances go.—They like the semblance of morality, when they have least of the substance. They are delighted to stand well in the eyes of men, and forget that their hypocrisy must be evident to the omniscience of their Maker. So that they act the saint on Sundays and holidays, they think they have a special privilege for acting the sinner on other days. So much is this the case, that there is little exaggeration in the anecdote of the pious grocer who thus addressed his apprentice: "Hast thou sanded the sugar?" "Yea." "And watered the spirits?" "Yea." "And sloe leaved the tea?" "Yea." "Then come to prayers."

This sanctimonious affectation, however, is not confined to the middle class; there is a pitch of hypocricy beyond theirs, bad as it is—that is when the wealthy take upon themselves the task of placing fetters on the Sabbath, under the pretext of providing for the spiritual salvation of the middle and working class. It was from this that Sir Andrew Agnew's precious Sabbath bill had its origin. One by one, the aristocracy of England have stolen and snatched away the enjoyments of the people, and this Scottish Mawworm, would, at one fell swoop, take away the scanty few which remain. We cannot believe, and we will not believe, that the Almighty designed the Sabbath to be a day of gloom—of imprisonment—of endless psalm singing—of interminable preaching—of ceaseless Bible reading—of the debarment of all the innocent enjoyments which nature herself invites us to. No, it is a better belief, by far, that that the Sabbath was designed as a day of rest from labor, and that we do not misapply the time it places at our disposal, if after attending at public or offering up private worship we walk into the fields, and draw in health of mind and body from the beautiful aspects around us and the sunny skies above us. Nor, if we wish to go beyond the dust of the town, does it strike us as either irreligious or unlawful to go, in a vehicle, farther than we might choose to walk.

The "saints," on the other hand, hold that it is profanation to indulge in any thing of the sort; that we should have faces, throughout the Sabbath, as long as mutes at a funeral—that we should soberly march to public worship thrice in the day—sit down to a cold dinner, (for its profanation to cook on the Sabbath!) and spend the time which is not devoted to prayer and eating, to psalm singing, and an alternate course of pious reading. And while the said parliamentary puritans take all this care for the spiritual good of the middle classes, we do not hear that *they* practice what they preach. If we were in the habit of betting, we would lay a wager that St. Andrew Agnew himself does not sit down to a cold, comfortless dinner on a Sunday—that he dines not go to church thrice on that day—that he debars himself of none of his usual enjoyments, (whatever they may be,) and that much as he rails against Sunday travelling, he would look astonished if his coachman declined driving him out on a Sunday. No, no! neither Saint Andrew Ague-cheek nor the well fed Bishop of London are so foolish as to do what they would have others do. The bishops go to church in their carriages, in all the pride of semi-princely prelacy, and we warrant it that not a dish of their usual "three courses and a desert" is abridged, because being Sunday, the servants within their houses should have some relief from labor. Surely, think these saints, it is enough to labor for the spiritual good of the people, without making a sacrifice on the same side! The fact is, in this business, as in every thing else, there is one law for the poor and another for the rich. As some bardling writers say:

The poor man's sins are glaring,
In the face of the Gospel warning;
He's caught in the fact of an over act,
Buying greens on a Sunday morning!

The rich man's sins are under
The rose of wealth and station,
And escapes the sight of the children of light,
Who are wise in their generation.

The rich man has a cellar,
And a ready butler by him;
The poor must steer for his pint of beer
Where the saint can't choose but spy him.

The rich man has his kitchen
And a cook to dress his dinner;
The poor who would roast, to the baker must post,
And thus become a sinner.

The rich man's open windows hide
The concerts of the quality;
The poor can but share a cracked fiddle in the air,
Who offends all sound morality.

The rich man lives invisible,
In the midst of his gay society,
But a poor man's delight is a sore in the sight,
And a stench in the nose of piety.

Sabbath legislation has become a great nuisance in parliament. On Tuesday night, when the report on the Western railway (London and Bristol) was brought up, a tory and a saint named Miles, who has a seat in parliament because he is a *millionaire*, moved a restriction to the effect that none should travel on that road during any part of the Sabbath, under a penalty of £20. The House very properly rejected the insidious clause by a majority of one hundred and seventy-eight; there being 34 for, and 212 against it. Mr Buckingham was one of the majority: he frankly said he did not believe it possible to make people religious by act of Parliament, and he therefore regarded this merely as a civil question.

Mr O'Connell said "railroads would serve the cause of religion, by bringing a greater number of churches within reach of those who would take the trouble of travelling to church. This road would have the recommendation of conveying the produce of the south of Ireland to this country, more expeditiously, and making provisions cheaper to the poor. Eggs, butter, vegetables, meat of every kind, and even milk might be brought from Ireland by this conveyance; but many of those articles would be tainted and destroyed by the delay of four and twenty hours, which this clause would occasion." But in the eyes of the saints, the best way to save the poor is to prohibit Sunday travelling and Sunday conveyance on the railroad, so as to make provisions dearer! A Scotch member said, that to his knowledge, in many towns in Scotland, where travelling on Sunday was wholly prohibited, numbers of the poor people having no recreation on the Sabbath day, did not shave or dress themselves; but lounged at home in idleness during church hours, and after that time went to the alehouses. But the best evidence on the question is contained in Mr Roebuck's excellent speech, which we subjoin at length:

"Mr Roebuck condemned the practice of interfering with the comforts and resources of the poor, while the enjoyments of the rich were left untouched. In the course of a Sunday's walk lately, the first person he met was the Duke of Wellington. This was about 12 o'clock, the time of divine service. He went a little further, and on coming to Hyde-Parke he saw carts employed in watering the promenades for the fine people. He went on further, and at Knightsbridge he found the soldiers under arms exercising. Extending his walk still fruther, he saw the Lord Chief Justice at the other side of Hammersmith-bridge riding. At three o'clock the same day, being at Hampton court, he saw there the right Hon. member for Tamworth. (A laugh.) If these individuals were at liberty to spend the Sunday as they pleased, equal indulgence ought to be extended to the poor. A railroad would be a very great convenience and advantage to the poorer classes, and they could not to be debarred from it. The fact was, we were all too much given to taking care of each other. If every man took care of his own goodness, we should have more virtue and less outward show."

This is hitting the right nail on the head. "We are all too much given to taking care of each other. If every man took care of his own goodness, we should have more virtue and less outward show." We hope that on every occasion in which saintly legislation is attempted, it will be summarily put down by the good sense of the Commons. It is an abominable off-shot of hypocracy.

Matrimonial Lotterry.—On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the State of South Carolina, and in the town of ———, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighboring house, and, on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married the company was seated, and the most profound silence ensued—(the man of the house being religious.) A young lawyer then rose and addressed the company very handsomely, and finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. On obtaining leave, he proposed:—

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all communications that should be forwarded to his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name with whom they wished to marry—then hand it to the President for inspection; and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices were kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young men and ladies had reciprocated choices, but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I passed through the same place on the 14th March following, and was informed that eleven or twelve matches had been solemnized, and the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced.

Gentlemen under twenty, and ladies under fourteen were excluded as unmarriageable.—*Southern paper.*

From the Baltimore American.

The annexed article, copied from one of the interior papers by the last mail, attributes virtues to the *tomato* which will probably cause that delightful vegetable to be more generally used even than it is at present.

The Tomato.—Dr. Bennett, the Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, Hygeine and Acclimatement, in the Medical College of Lake Erie, which is the Medical Department of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, at Chagrin, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, in his public introductory lecture recently delivered in that flourishing institution, made the following statement relative to the *Solanum Lycopersicum*, or as it is generally called, Tomato, Love Apple, Jerusalem Apple, etc. to-wit:

1st. That it (the Tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of Calomel in the cure of disease.

3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the East or North, to the West or South, should by all means, make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentara, &c.

Now if these positions be true, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the facts and it is with this view that I now make this communication for the press.

MEDICUS.

N. B.—Dr. Bennet stated likewise, that the free use of the Tomato would make a person much less liable to an attack of Cholera, and that it would in the majority of cases prevent it. M.

Origin of Lynch's Law.—As "Lynch's law" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, "What is Lynch's law?" it may be well to relate the following anecdote, which may serve as an answer:—

In Washington county, Pa., many years ago, there lived a poaching vagabond, who, it was believed, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the farmers around him. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adroitly as always to avoid detection. At length a Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught. Having a newly born calf, he concealed it from his neighbors for several days—then rode over to the poacher's, and told him that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had had it, its size and color, and being told, said it was his, and that it had gone off just at the time spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to defraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the neighborhood, adding that if he remained longer he would prosecute him. The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbors as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's, whom they found perfectly unintimidated. The party, however proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer named *Lynch*, to be judge. Van Swearingen related the offence, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and receive three hundred lashes, "well laid on," and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under a penalty of receiving three hundred more if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such *good intent*, as to render its repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

STONE CUTTING.

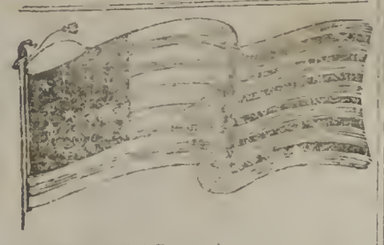
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT Stones and DOOR SILLS, with almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE

N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.

Lex. June 2, 1835.—22-tf

GAZETTE.



"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

In our last, we mentioned the publick meeting held at the Court House the day previous—since which, the proceedings had at that meeting, have been handed us for publication.

We have heretofore expressed our disapprobation of the first meeting. We view a Judiciary officer as unfit for his station, who shall be either induced to pursue a certain course, or intimidated from its pursuit, by any publick meeting. Hence we were not in favour of the first meeting; but are more opposed to the second, by its direct censure of the first Judicial officer of our City.—Odious indeed, must be the administration of the City government, if it cannot bo borne with for a few short months; when if it is oppressive, a change can be effected in a legal and peaceable manner.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday afternoon, the 14th inst. pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Lexington was held in the Court House, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning for a repeal of the City Charter, and requesting the present Mayor, James E. Davis, Esq. to resign. The meeting was one of the most numerous and respectable ever held in this city. GEORGE J. TROTTER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL SHY, Esq, appointed Secretary. Messrs. Samuel Shy, J. P. Trotter, John R. Cleary, William Berry and Jas. Trimble were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the meeting—after retiring for a short time, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions; which, after a speech of some length from Mr *Shy*, and a few remarks from Mr *J. P. Trotter*, were carried almost unanimously, there being but one or two dissenting voices.

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the City Charter of Lexington has failed to answer the porposes for which it was conferred, that it was in itself a measure unnecessary and unwise; that it has not conduced to the peace and welfare of the community—but on the contrary, by a great increase of taxes—by promoting perpetual strife and litigation—and by its perversion to the purposes of arbitrary power, has inflicted numerous and alarming evils on the inhabitants of said city: therefore,

Resolved, That the "Act to incorporate the city of Lexington ought to be repealed." And whereas the present Mayor of this city, James E. Davis, Esq. has, in his administration, demonstrated a general want of qualification for said office: has exhibited a spirit perverse, vindictive and tyrannical; and has been concerned as this meeting have reason to believe) in organizing "*a secret police*" alias a band of *spies and informers*; Therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Lexington ought to request the said James E. Davis, Esq. to resign the office of Mayor of said city.

And, whereas, the organization of the aforesaid "secret police, or band of spies," is in the highest degree insulting to the moral sense of this community; is calculated to introduce a species of corruption which none have had the hardihood heretofore to avow in our country; will in its operation be destructive of the public peace and subversive of social confidence, and is evidently disgraceful to a free country, being an appropriate engine of despotism: Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting do protest against said "secret police," in the most solemn manner.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, who shall use their utmost diligence in ferreting out the individuals who may degrade themselves, by exercising the functions of eve-droppers, spies and informers, upon the inhabitants of this city, and make their names public, or not, as may be deemed most advisable.

Resolved, That while this meeting would ever encourage the impartial and righteous administration of the laws, it will protest an invidious *distinction of persons* in executing the same.

And whereas, it has been slanderously reported, that this meeting has been projected in opposition to recent measures in this city for the suppression of unlawful gaming: Therefore

Resolved, That while we shall oppose a resort to mobs and the propagation of an incendiary spirit, we pledge our co-operation, in executing fairly, equally and impartially, the laws of the land.

Resolved, That the Chairman at any convenient time, hereafter, appoint Committees to carry the foregoing Resolutions into effect.

GEO. JAS. TROTTER, *Chr'n.*
SAML. SHY, *Sec'ry.*
August 14, 1835.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:

Living as I do, at some distance from Lexington, I miss many valuable opportunities no doubt, of having my mind enlightened upon the many interesting subjects which occupy the attention of your very learned citizens; but having been called by business to your city a short time since, I was immediately invited by a friend to the Court-House, where I found a large concourse of people collected for the purpose of devising measures for putting a stop to the practice of gambling, or rather, in the words of the Committee, unlawful gaming. My business did not allow me to see the final result, but I now have the preamble and resolutions before me, and see it stated in several resolutions, that unlawful gaming is to be immediately suppressed. This sir, is about as much as I had expected. If the committee have found out that there is a necessity for suppressing unlawful gambling, will they not think it right and proper to encourage lawful gambling? For it is very clear, that if there is unlawful gambling there must be a kind which is lawful;—we are then to infer that the lawful gaming or gambling consists of a few of the rich and well born getting together, either in a public or private house, (for I believe it can be proven that they have been guilty of gambling in both very recently) for the purpose of amusing themselves in quite an innocent game of cards, and if they should bet or wager a few hundred dollars they must not be questioned as it is only an amusement of great men, which is no doubt quite lawful and it is unlawful gaming only which is designed to be suppressed which we may find explained in the resolutions to mean persons gambling, for a livelihood, in other words the poor are not to be allowed to gamble because they may perhaps come across some of your rich aristocracy and win their money and then make use of it in the way of living. Is it expected by the good citizens of Lexington, that they will be relieved from the vice of gambling by such proceedings. When was it known that laws operating unequally upon society had any good effect or prevented the evil complained of? If you wish in reality to put a stop to gamuling, you must devise means to have the laws on that subject duly put in force; had this been done a few years since, it is easy to see that many of the rich and great men of your city would have had a most sorrowful penance to perform. Can any body believe that gambling will cease while you have so many well adapted schools as well as so many apt scholars? For its teaching and introduction? I wish it here to be understood that I hold all betting and risking of money to be gambling; whether there is playing or not, so that I consider your horse racing at Lexington and elsewhere to be as much gambling as cards or any other game. Will this society brake up the race field? Call out the Malitia and drive the company from the field:—Instead of this, I venture without much hazard, that many of the members of this society will be found upon the race field openly betting upon the races. This school of itself will furnish a sufficient number of young gamblers to keep up the sport in defiance of all your partial efforts.—But sir, I consider this to be quite innocent when compared with your private parties, which I am authorized to say, are now constantly kept up at both private and public houses in the higher and more influential circles of society; and where hundreds and thousands are won and lost in a single night. While those things exist, I cannot believe that your anti-gambling society will accomplish any thing desirable. I would, sir, take Dr Franklin's method for stopping this evil; i. e. seize those great men while gambling in public or private houses and send them to the workhouse to crack rock a few months, we might hope for some good to arise from a measure which would have an appearance at least of impartiality, and which would undoubtedly be just as well as lawful;—but why form a society at all on this subject more than any other? Have we not laws? Are not those laws clear and distinct? And we do not pay officers to execute those laws? Why then organize a mob for the purpose of their execution. I hope the good citizens of Lexington will reflect on this subject, and that they will discountenance all mobs, especially those which shall require the powers of incorporation or obtain a patent right for mobbing. Having a sincere desire for the honor and prosperity of your city as well as the liberty and happiness of my country, and also feeling a repugnance to gambling in every form, I design to invite you next week a few hints on the incorporating of the anti-gambling society. I am yours, with great respect, &c.

NO GAMBLER.

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12, 1835.

Order is restored to our city. Roused by the excesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the citizens turned out on Monday, and under the direction and authority of the Mayor and Council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property. From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the Fire Companies, were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless proceedings of the two preceding evenings.—The supremacy of the law is fully re-asserted, and confidence completely re-established.

On Monday morning a feeling of indignation spread through the community at the sight of the devastations which had been committed the night before, and at the threats of further violence. A town meeting was called. Our venerable fellow citizen, General Samuel Smith, presided, and a call was made upon all such inhabitants as valued their rights and were disposed to protect them, to meet at noon in Howard's Park.—Here, accordingly, a large concourse assembled, and marched in order to the Mayor's office, General Smith made to the assemblage a spirited appeal, the more impressive from the character of the speaker, who, after a half century of public service, now came forward in his eighty-third year to lead his townsmen in their determination to vindicate the authority of the law and defend their persons and property. The multitude assembled were requested to organize themselves in their respective wards, and re-assemble at the City Hall at six o'clock. This was efficiently done, and before night the various bodies were well armed and distributed over the city, through which they partrolled during the whole night.

Regrets for what is passed are idle. The town has learnt a lesson from the doings of the last few days that will never be forgotten. Feelings which should ever animate the governing power, particularly in a Republic,—a willingness to preserve peace by peaceful means and a reluctance to proceed to the last extremity,—fatally misled the city authorities last week. These dispositions diverted them from the adoption of the only means of effecting their object. Had the force which volunteered on Saturday to keep the peace, been as it was on Monday, organized as an armed force, not only would the designs of the violently disposed have been frustrated, but bloodshed would certainly have been prevented. Such a manifestation of power and resolution would have deterred them, and preserved the city from the horrors of the last few days.

The following Orders were issued early yesterday morning by Geo. J. S. SMITH:

THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MILITIA.

Head Quarters, City Hall, Aug. 11, 1835.

The Major General of this Division of the Maryland Militia having received a requisition from the civil authority to call out such part of the Military force under his command, as he might deem sufficient to preserve the public peace, immediately appealed to his fellow citizens for that aid, and it is with great pleasure he announces that they promptly volunteered in such numbers as to assure the public tranquility, and to give this community the most gratifying evidence that kind feelings and good order are restored throughout this city.

The officers and men of the Third Division will parade this day at 5 o'clock, P. M. and report themselves to head quarters, as also the volonteer citizens who so patrintically enrolled themselves and did duty on yesterday, but if their services should be wanted at an earlier hour, they will assemble and repair to head quarters at the discharge of three cannon, to be fired in succession.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH,
Major General.

☞The foregoing orders are also designed to have effect *this day*, August 12, and the citizens are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.

Tuesday night, like that of Monday, was passed by our city in perfect tranquility. The organization of an efficient armed force of citizens, hourly growing in strength from the period of the rallying movement of Monday, has been the means of completely re-establishing peace and security among us. It is doing but simple justice to state that the acting Mayor, A. MILTENBERGER, Esq. from the moment of assuming the responsible duties of his office, has been prompt in adopting and zealous and untiring in carrying out the decided and efficient measures which have so happily restored and confirmed public order. Yesterday the law resumed its functions, and numerous arrests were made of persons implicated and participators in the late riots.

We learn that Mr Samuel Mass, the Chairman of a meeting in the Tenth Ward which adopted the proceedings noticed in another column, was arrested yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the City Court. Mr J. C. Rau, the Secretary of the meeting, was also recognized in the same sum to appear at the same court.

The following letter was sent for publication yesterday by the Mayor:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 11, 1835.

SIR:—Upon the requisition of the Executive of Maryland, the Companies of United States Troops at Fort Washington and Annapolis have been ordered to Fort M'Henry, there to remain subject to the call of the civil authorities of Baltimore to aid in preserving the peace of the city.

The letter of the Governor has been forwarded to the President at the Rip Raps, that he may, if he deems it proper, order some of the companies of troops from Fort Munroe, also to join the garrison at Fort M'Henry.

It is hoped that these measures will contribute to the restoration of peace and order.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
C. A. HARRIS.
Acting Secretary of War.

To the Mayor of Baltimore, Maryland.

The following Order was issued yesterday by the Major-General:

THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MILITIA.

Head Quarters, City Hall, Aug. 12, 1835.

The Major General has sincere gratification in stating that the most perfect tranquility has prevailed throughout the city, since the issuing of his order of yesterday. The best feeling exists among the citizens, as is evident by the zeal displayed among the different corps which have been on duty for two nights and by the numerous volunteers who are freely tendering their services, from every quarter of the division.

The Officers and men of the Third Division and the Volunteer Corps, will parade this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and report to Head Quarters for duty. JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Maj. Gen.

In conformity with this Order, the citizens repaired to Head Quarters with their usual alacrity yesterday evening, and by dusk the various corps were marching to their allotted stations. An additional supply of several hundred stand of arms was received yesterday, all distributed to eager applicants.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Aug. 12.

The Mayor of the city has the pleasure to again congratulate the people of Baltimore upon the continued tranquility which prevailed during the past night. He again requests the fireman to assemble this evening as heretofore, and render their valuable services in aid of the military in preserving the peace of the city.

A. MILTENBERGER, Mayor.

The Globe in noticing the Poindexter dinner, says:

The language of Mr. Clay towards the House of Representatives, is the same of that of the Bank towards that body in 1834. He says:

"The late pliant House of Representatives was a mere registry of Executive edicts, totally destitute of all independence, conniving at abuses, and exhibiting spectacles of disorder which would have been disgraceful to any primary assembly of people."

No doubt the above was called forth by the same feelings which led the Bank to make its attacks upon the Representatives of the people, in the following strain:

"For the last few years, the Executive Department of the U. States has been under the dominion of desperate adventurers and selfish schemers." "The President of the United States, and the House of Representatives, are alike the mere instruments—perhaps the unconscious instruments—of this cabal."—"The House ought to be ashamed of such conduct; there are really many honest, well meaning men in that body, and they ought to revolt at the humiliation to which the Kitchen Cabinet subjects them. The present feeling of the country towards the House is one of surprise and pity, surprise, that a popular body should seem so indifferent to popular rights; and pity, that it should suffer the control of these political jugglers. If hereafter that body should be despised, it will only be because it has made itself despicable. *If it be treated with contempt, it will be because it is contemptible!!*"

The same House, of which the Bank thus spoke, declared by a vote of 134 to 82, "THAT THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES OUGHT NOT TO BE RECHARTERED," and by a vote of 118 to 103, they declared "THAT THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES OUGHT NOT TO BE RESTORED TO THE BANK OF THE U. STATES." The same body, two months thereafter, by a vote of 118 to 98, refused to take up the joint resolutions of Mr. Clay's, sent them from the Senate, "directing the deposite of the money of the United States to be made with the Bank of the United States and its branches." In these acts of the House of Representatives are to be found the causes of the acrimony which is poured forth against that body by the Bank and Mr. Clay.

After thus assailing the House of Representatives, the popular or *democratic* branch of Congress, the immediate Representatives of the People, he comes to the *aristocratic* branch of that body, of which he is a prominent member, of which he thus speaks:

"The Senate has been the sole, if not the last, refuge of the constitution, and of the public liberty. Whether it will be able much longer to impede the march of the Executive to despotic power, remains to be developed. It is with deep mortification and regret that I am compelled to own, that it has not been sustained by the People throughout the Union, as its patriotic efforts and aims deserved."

The Senate the last refuge of public liberty!! Indeed! Have we come to this? Is it the aristocracy of this country, who furnish the only hope for liberty? Why this is the very creed of the *English Tories* at the present day. Read the following, from the last May number of the *Metropolitan*, a tory print, in an article assailing the present liberal Ministry. Says the writer:

"It is to the rural aristocracy that we look. They must exert themselves.—Apathy just now would be guilt. The destinies of this great empire seem to be thrown into their hands. If any portion of them should look upon patriotism as a mere abstract principle, that is good to talk about, but which they are not organized so as to feel, we must inform them that it is just now to them the merest selfish consideration in the world—that the career of the Destructives should be arrested. IT IS A STRUGGLE OF THE MANY FOR ACTIVE POWER; AND ACTIVE POWER THE MANY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE, TO PROCURE FOR THEMSELVES SUCH INSTITUTIONS AS WILL BESTOW UPON THEM THE ENJOYMENTS OF LIFE, AND THAT WHICH WILL PROCURE THEM WITHOUT DUE LABOR."

These are the principles for which the English tories are now contending.—These the arguments which they urge. They contend that the many, that is, the People, are to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the few, that is, the aristocracy. The latter are to be the governors, the former the governed.

Monstrous as such doctrines may seem to the Republicans of America, there is a perfect analogy between them and those advanced by Mr. Clay.

Let every Freeman, every lover of liberty, every individual who wishes to preserve unimpaired those rights which the Constitution has secured to him, ask himself whether he is prepared to subscribe to such doctrines, and yield up those rights to the will of the aristocratic few? Let all those who are unwilling thus to surrender, unite in putting down those who are the authors and advocates of such anti-republican doctrines, such gross political heresies, under a democratic government like ours.

The two Voices!—Noah meanly and insidiously, by way of blowing up a flame, declares that the Episcopalians and other Christian sects, are alarmed at the idea of making a Catholic (Mr. Taney) the Chief Justice of the United States—that he has more power than the President himself—and that the *Chimera* of the Pope's ruling the conscience of the Chief Justice, is calculated to excite great alarm, &c. &c. Now, Noah is an Israelite, or rather "King of the Jews"—and cares no more about the Roman Catholics, than he does for Protestants, or any sect of Christians.—While this whig editor is thus stabbing at one Roman Catholic, another whig editor in N. Carolina is recommending another Roman Catholic, (Mr. Gaston,) as the Chief Justice of the U. S. *Thus we go!*—We leave it to the whig editors to raise a clamor against the Irish—*and* to unite *Church* and *State* in their politics.—*Richmond Enq.*

From Texas.—We copy the following article from a Brazoria Gazette, of the 27th June:

"Facts new, and than these none can be more important, have been developed since the meeting of the people at Colombia, on the 23d inst.

At that time, it was merely anticipated from circumstances, that Texas was threatened with impending ruin. Now, these anticipations are about to be but too well realized.

That a law has been passed by the general congress, by which the colonists of Texas are disfranchised, is a matter that admits of no doubt. The object is easily seen by the most indifferent observer. We are virtually, made aliens, by its operation, and all the rights of citizens heretofore vested in us by law, are at one single blow prostrated. Under this pretext, their soldiery will assume the right of repelling the inhabitants, and all the benefits resulting from years of toil and hardships, are in a moment sacrificed.

From information received last night, which is entitled to the utmost credit, we understand that the troops under the command of General Cos, are now embodying with the avowed intention of making a descent on Texas. Their numbers will be about three thousand, with Santa Anna probably at their head. They have been for some time making preparations for this movement, and a large amount of public stores are now deposited at La Bahia.

The foreign vessels in the port of Matamoras have already been pressed into the service for the purpose of transporting the troops.

It is contemplated that they will land at Labaca, in twenty or thirty days, and their head quarters will be established at Bexar.

There have been lately transported from Orleans to La Bahia, about six hundred barrels of flour, and a quantity of powder.

These facts are submitted without comment. They speak loudly for themselves. Their language cannot be misunderstood. Let the people think and act for themselves. Let them ask what is to be done?—The answer seems to be obvious. Organization alone can save us; that organization can only be effected by the establishment of a provincial government."

We translate the following items from the "Journaux des Debats," which we have lately received:

"It is mentioned in a letter from Cassel, of the 14th of June, that there is good reason for believing that the German states which met to consider the great system of the German tariff, are about to conclude a treaty with the United States of America, in order to facilitate commercial intercourse between the two hemispheres. Diplomatic negociations will be commenced on this subject at Berlin; and Mr. Wheaton, the American Envoy in Denmark, has already received instructions from the Secretary of State at Washington, to repair towards autumn to the Prussian Capital."—*Nat. Gazette.*

Exiled Poles.—A London paper says there is a rumor very prevalent, that the Emperor of Russia has given permission to the exiled Poles to enter into the service of Don Carlos; in which case they will receive a pardon, and, after the contest is over, will have permission to return again to their native soil.

An intelligent writer in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of 'Fecitus,' gives some interesting statistics of the Religions of the world. His statement however, of the sum total of the inhabitants of the earth is below the estimate usually given. He puts down the whole population at seven hundred and seventy four million; and most statistical writers make it between eight hundred and a thousand million. He gives the following table of the religious subdivisions of the whole:

Christians,	260,000,000
Bouddhism,	200,000,000
Monometaes,	100,000,000
Brahmanism,	70,000,000
Judaism.	4,000,000
All other religious Tetichism,	140,000,000
The Christians are divided as follows:	
Catholicism,	139,000,000
Greek Church,	62,000,000
Protestants,	59,000,000

The Mahometans are divided into two sects, those of Omar and Ali, represented respectively by the Turks and Persians, and inveterately hostile to each other. The vast number under Bouddhism are divided between China and Japan. It is here that there is a numerical deficiency in the statement of the writer, the united population of these countries being generally supposed to be not less than four hundred millions.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on *Friday the 4th of September*, at the late residence of THOMAS OLIVER, deceased, in Fayette county, on the road from Lexington to Georgetown, a large and fine assortment of

VALUABLE STOCK.

Fine Cattle, Horses, Merino Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.

Also—The present CROP upon the place, Corn, Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Hay, &c. A large quantity of House and Kitchen FURNITURE. Farming Utensils of every description. Also eight uncommonly likely NEGROES.

TERMS—Cash for all sums under ten dollars—for all sums over ten dollars, six month's credit with good security. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, where personal attendance will be given by

EMILIUS K. SAYRE, *Adm'r.*
August 15, 1835—3t-tds

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Oliver, deceased, are requested to settle the same immediately, and all who have claims against said estate, will please present them for payment.

E. K. SAYRE, *Adm'r.*
Lex. August 15, 1835—34-3t

HORSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE Thirty well selected GELDINGS, of which there are Eight Pair of Match Horses in fine order, which I will sell. Any person wishing to purchase, will be pleased to call, (at Nicholasville, where the stock may be seen,) on the subscriber GEO. W. BROWN.
Aug 8, 1835—34-6t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **SHAW & ENNIS**, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by *John R. Shaw*, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.
Lexington, July 20, 1834—35-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.
March 6, 1835.—9-tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.
August 16, 1834.—33-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Jail on the night of *Friday July 17th*, **JOHN WARD**, Confined for dealing FARO. *Ward* is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, smooth skin, red complection, heavy beard and dark hair; small, dark, keen, hazle eyes; weighs about 145 pounds, is uncommonly stout made, very pleasant countenance, and polite in his conversation. He had on, a striped Gingham round-about, twilled cotton pantaloons, and drab over Coat.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Ward to me in Lexington.

T. B. MEGOWAN,
Jailor Fayette County.
Lexington, July 18, 1835.—28-tf

CHEAP
SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "*Hand maid to the Arts*," will please return it. J. J.

BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J.
Lex. May 30, 1834.—17-tf

Astounding Report!

The SEPTEMBER SCHEMES have this moment been furnished to Sylvester by the Managers, and the press is stopped to afford his patrons an opportunity to take an immediate advantage of the truly *Magnificent Lotteries* to be drawn in that month; and to come in for a share of the enormous SUM OF MONEY which must necessarily be distributed to the public. That Sylvester will, as usual, sell most of the CAPITALS there is no reason to doubt—hasten then with your orders to the justly celebrated all lucky

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND SCHEME.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY, CLASS No. 18.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday September 5, 1835.

SCHEME.

25 THOUSAND DOLLARS
20 PRIZES of 2000 Dollars each
25,000 Dollars! 8,000 Dollars! 5,000
3,500 Dollars! 20 of 2,000 Dollars
20 of 500 Dollars—20 of 400
Dollars—20 of 200 Dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets in this Brilliant Scheme may be had for $120.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY,
CLASS No 10.
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.
To be drawn at Alexandria Saturday, September 12, 1835.

CAPITALS.
20,000 DOLLS.
150 Prizes of 500 dollars!—20,000
dollars!—5,000!—1,600 dolls.
3,000 dollars—1,842 dolls.
150 of 500 dollars—
10 of 250 dolls.
Tickets only 6 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be sent for $85 00

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

"Observe, Observe."
Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.
VIRGINIA LOTTERY CLASS No. 19.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Sept. 19, 1835.—

CAPITALS.
$30,000, 10,000
25 OF 1,000 DOLLARS!!
30,000 dolls!—10,000 dolls!—$6,000
5,000 dolls!—4,000 dolls!—25 of
1,000 dolls!—25 of 500 dollars!
28 prizes of 300 dolls, &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant scheme will cost only $125.—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 33, for 1835.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, September 23, 1835.

SCHEME.
$20,000 20,000
5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,000
dollars 1,858 dollars—25 prices
of 1,000 dollars—20 of
300 dollars—&c. &c.
Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for $65 00.

Certificates of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

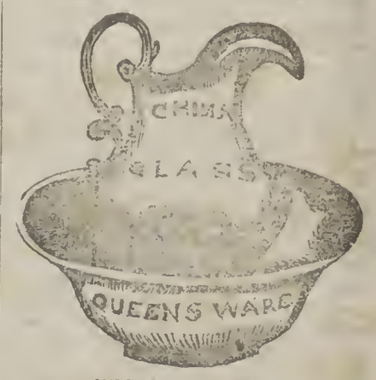
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 31, for 1835.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. September 30, 1835.

CAPITALS.
$15,000 15,000
6,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—1,776
dollars—10 Prizes of 500 dolls.
10 of 300 dollars—10 of
200 dolls.—&c. &c.
Tickets only 5 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 Whole Tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will be sent for $60—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

☞Send early if you want the Capitols, as there will be a great run for Tickets—and be sure to address

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.



FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Setts, Plates, Bowls, &c.

ALSO—One Case Plated Candlesticks, Splendid Sett Cut Glass Girandales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from *Paris*, and of a superior quality and, style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.
June 22, 1835—25-tf

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE.
June 19, 1835—24-tf

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....AUG.....22,.....1835.

Balloon Ascension.—Mr Clayton made a most magnificent ascension in his beautiful balloon, on yesterday afternoon. The weather was just such as would have been desired, being pleasant, with a few floating clouds, through some of which the Balloon was seen to pass.—His companion, [a dog,] was let down by a Parachute from about the height of one mile. To-morrow, we hope to hear of Mr. C., having again alighted on *terra firma*, in safety.

The Louisville Journal states that Col. Benton has been appointed Collector of the Port of New-Orleans.

Cannon is elected Governor of Tennessee, by a large majority over Carroll and Humphreys.

Clay, (Van Buren,) has succeeded in his election of Governor of Alabama, by an overwhelming majority.

The members of Congress elected in Indiana, are all in favor of the Administration. All the old members are elected exeept Ewing, who is beaten by Davis 1050 votes.

We have been politely furnished for publication, the state of the polls for Senator in Clarke and Estill:

		Clarke.....	Estill.....	Total.....
Sam. Hanson,	(Clay)	940	278	1218
Silas Evans,	(do.)	137	110	247
Tho. Hart,	(J.)	231	195	429

William C. Connett, of Georgetown has been tried by the examining Court on a charge of having caused the death of a negro man by excessive whipping, and held to bail in $5,000, for his appearance at the Circuit Court.

It is not true, as stated in some of the late Missouri papers that Col. Johnson took a part in their recent election in favor of Gen. Ashley. He is the personal friend of that gentleman no doubt,—but he had not the remotest idea of taking part against political friends by word or letter, to serve any man personally.—*Friends*, at least, ought to observe some degree of caution in believing or circulating the thousand rumors of the day, particularly against a man to whom the republican party owes so much as it does to Col. Johnson. They could find persons nearer at home, who could account for the divisions of the democracy there, no doubt.

The New York Advocate of the 14th, contains an account of a great fire in that city, from which we extract the following:

THE GREAT FIRE

Yesterday morning was the most destructive of any that has occurred in this city for several years. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at *nearly half a million of dollars!* of which not more than about $260,000 was covered by insurance. Three persons lost their lives: Mr. J H. Blanchard, book binder, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Carlisle, printers. They all slept in the store No. 115 Fulton st. The two latter perished in the flames—Mr. Blanchard jumped from the fourth story window, and expired soon after.

About thirty buildings were destroyed, a part of them new stores and warehouses of very large dimensions, 5 and 6 stories in height. They include the extensive paper warehouses of Messrs. John Campbell & Co., with the whole of their very large stock of paper, which was mostly destroyed.

The buildings were occupied by about twenty newspaper and periodical establishments, including the Courier des Etats Unis, Sylvester's Reporter, Transcript, Jeffersonian, Morning Herald, Spirit of '76, Old Countryman, New Yorker, Irishman, McDowell's Journal, The Light, &c., all of which are wholly or partially destroyed.

We take from the evening papers, the following particulars of this disastrous occurrence:

The fire commenced at No. 115 Fulton street, and extended in the rear to six buildings fronting on Ann street, all of which, as well as the extensive paper warehouses of Messrs J. Campbell & Co. of 35 Ann street, and 110 and 112 Nassau street, and J. Host, are entirely destroyed—upwards of $150,000 worth of paper consumed in the two warehouses.

The Memphis Gazette of the 8th inst. states, on the authority of a gentleman just from Vicksburgh, that two men, one named Urle, a notorious negro thief and counterfeiter, were summarily executed a few days before by the citizens. The other man, whose name he had forgotten, belonged to a gang which has for sometime infested the neighborhood.

Louisville Advertiser.

Davy Crockett, the Congressional buffoon, has been defeated by Adam Huntsman. Majority not stated.—*Ib.*

The Florence (Ala.) Gazette says there can be no doubt of the election of Judge Clay by a majority of at least five thousand. He is the Van Buren candidate for the office of Governor.—*Ib.*

Col. R. Boon's majority over Clenden-in in the first Congressional District of Indiana, is 216 votes. The account is not official, but it is supposed to be nearly correct.—*Ib.*

The Philadelphia Herald says the Northern Bank of Kentucky has purchased from the Bank of the U. States, the banking house of their Branch at Lexington, its active debt, specie, &c. and become the agent for winding up the suspended debt. Agreeably to our promise, we now absolve Mr. Walker Alsop, our late representative, from all blame for his vote in favor of the passage of the charter of the Northern Bank.—*Ib.*

Apprehensions are entertained by the Columbus Hemisphere of further difficulties between Ohio and Michigan, about the boundary and the jurisdiction of the disputed territory. Gov. Mason, it is said, has announced his determination to disregard the instructions from Washington, and it was thought probable the Council would put the whole means of the Territory in requisition to regain their jurisdiction over the ground in dispute. We hope these anticipations may prove incorrect.—*Ib.*

CHOLERA AT VERSAILLES.

The Cholera made its appearance in Versailles, 12 miles from this city, a village with a population of about 800 or 1000, which continued to rage with great malignity up to the last dates. The Intelligencer of yesterday gives the following list of deaths, furnished by Dr. Pinkard, who had visited Versailles to render professional assistance.

WHITES,	
John Fritzlen,	Wm. Coons,
James Youst,	Charles Bruce,
Wm. Agun,	Lawson Carroll,
Dr. D. Stevenson,	James Riddle,
Mrs Moreland and child,	Granville Crockett.
Robert Shelton, sen	BLACKS.
Mrs Davidson,	1 at Odham's
2 Strangers at Shelton's.	2 at Kinkeau's,
Miss Shackleford,	1 at Dean's,
Mr Dean's child,	3 at Haydon's,
Wm. Moore,	1 at Peter's,
Mrs Dr Rhoton,	2 at Col Blackburn's
Capt W. S. Hunter,	1 at Bohannon's,
Mr Tutt's child,	1 at Stone's,
Alex. Peters,	1 at Jenkin's,
Mr Newman's child,	1 at Good's,
Old Mrs Hunter,	1 at Shelton's,
Robert Kinkead, jr.	1 at G. Twyman's,
V. Ross,	1 at Samuel's,
Mr Fisher's child,	1 at Hope's,
Southey Whitting ton,	1 at Rennick's,
1 Stranger at Twyman's,	1 at Ducker's,
Henry Christopher,	1 at Atwell's,
Mr Atwell's child,	1 at Bullock's,
	1 at Peter's,
	1 at Floyd's,
	1 at George's,
	1 at Kinkead's.

STATE SENATORS.

Fayette—A. K. Woolley, Whig,
Clarke and Estill—Samuel Hanson, Whig,
Mason—Winslow Parker, Whig,
Jefferson and Bullitt—James Guthrie, Administration.
Nelson and Spencer—Stanley Yoong, Whig,
Fleming—Daniel Morgan, Whig,
Daviess, Breckenridge and Hancock—Anselm Watkins, Whig,
Floyd, Pike, &c.—Samuel May, Administration.
Henry and Oldham—Benj. Allen, Administration.
Christian and Todd—Sam'l B. Jessup, Whig,

REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson—*Robert Blackwell,*
Adair—*Wm. D. Parrish.*
Allen—*George W. Mansfield,*
Bracken—Joseph Schoolfield,
Bourbon—Garrett Davis, James W. Rice,
Boone—*Jeremiah Kartley,*
Breckenridge and Hancock—Nath. Maxey,
Bullitt—Thos. W. Riley,
Barren—Chr. Tompkins, *Wm. Wood*, jr.
Bath—*Marcus Thomas,*
Butler and Edmonson—John M. Austin,
Campbell—*T. J. Tupman, J. A. Goodson,*
Cadiway—James Clarke,
Clay and Harlan—Thomas J. Buford,
Clarke F. F. Jackson, Jos. Ritchie,
Christian—Livingston Leavell, R. H. Kelley,
Cumberland—No heard from,
Caldwell—*James Clarke,*
Daviess—Wm. R. Griffith,
Estill and Perry—John Maddix,
Fayette—Jacob Hughes, Robert Wickliffe, John Curd,
Fleming—William W. Blair, Robert D. Lewis,
Franklin—John Hervie,
Floyd and Pike—*H. C. Harris,*
Gallatin—*Robert Dougherty,*
Green—*Alfred Anderson, Gen. Jas. Allen,*
Garrard—George B. Mason,
Grayson—John Cunningham,
Greenup—John Hellingsworth,
Grant and Pendleton—Lewis Myres,
Hickman—Not heard from,
Harrison—*John Beasman, Larkin Garnett,*
Henderson—John Holloway,
Hardin—John L. Helm, Wm. Conway,
Henry—*E. F. Nuttall, Charles Stewart,*
Hart—*Benj. Copeland,*
Hopkins—Level,
Jefferson—Joseph Funk, *D. Merriwether*
Jessamine—Tucker Woodson,
Knox and Whitley—Demsey White,
Laurel and Rockcastle—Jarvis Jackson,
Lewis—*Israel B. Donaldson,*
Louisville—Joice, Thos. Marshall,
Lawrence—Not heard from,
Livingston—*Richard Miles,*
Lincoln—W. G. Bailey, Jno. C. Wright,
Logan—W. Ewin E. O Hawkins,
McCracken—*Flournoy,*
Mason—A. Hunter, C. Mitchell, *Peter Lashbrook,*
Morgan—Not heard from,
Madison—Cal'well Campbell, C. M. Clay,
Meade—Henry G. Davis,
Mercer—John Thompson, *D. Bowling*
Montgomery—Col. McKee, D. Heran,
Monroe—Radford Maxey,
Nelson—C. A. Wickliffe, Jas W. Wright,
Nicholas—*William Norvell.*
Ohio—*Peyton,*
Oldham—*Wm. D. Mitchell,*
Owen—*James S. Brown,*
Pulaski—Not heard from,
Russell—Nathan McClure,
Scott—*Wm. Johnson, Job Stevenson,*
Shelby—Jas. Ford, A. S. White,
Simpson—*Joel Hudspeth,*
Spencer—Mack Huston,
Todd—Wm. M. Lansdale,
Trigg—*S. A. G. Nall,*
Union—Not heard from,
Woodford—Samuel Wallace,
Warren—Robert W. Lucas, G. J. Blewitt,
Wayne—Nimrod Ingram,
Washington and Marion—F. W. Trapnall, James Devers, *B. Spaulding,*
Whitley—Not heard from.

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

New York, August 13.—The packet ships Formosa, Capt. Orne, from Havre, and Ontario, Capt. Kearney, from London, arrived yesterday. We have received, says the Courier, by the former, Paris journals of the 7th, and Havre of the 8th, and by the latter London papers to the 10th July.

Some serious disturbances have taken place in Amsterdam, in consequence of the refusal of some householders to pay the taxes on their property, which it must be admitted are very high in Holland. The military were called in, and numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the disturbances, but the authorities had not insisted on selling the goods of the refractory house holders. The troops, however, had not been withdrawn, and it is said the opposition was extensively ramified.

Some of the French journals have broken silence in regard to our Indemnity Treaty, and we make place for their remarks, not that we attach however any importance to them.

A rumor was current in Paris of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux. Charles X. is of a very advanced age, and should he too die, there will then only be the imbecile Duke d'Angouleme between Louis Philippe and the crown of France *par droit de naissance.*

The *Impartial* observes, that to hear the official paper of Gen. Jackson the reparation demanded by the French Chambers, as a condition *sine qua non* of the payment of the 25 millions, will not be easily obtained. No doubt if it depended upon him alone, this reparation would not be given. But, in the United States there is a power that is stronger than the will of the President, namely the will of the nation, and this will is adverse to quarrels and hostilities with France. The trade and interests of America are too much opposed to a hostile policy for it to be adopted by it. This pacific idea is expressed by most of the American journals whose opinions are known, which shows that a rupture with France would be highly unpopular in the United States. President Jackson will therefore be forced, in spite of himself, to afford the reparation demanded by France, and thus this long negotiation will be brought to an end, not by cannon shots, but by diplomacy. There is too much good sense on both sides of the Atlantic, for this affair to be settled by other than amicable means.

The *Temps* has the following:—"The affair with the United States is becoming, as men of judgement predicted, embarrassing to our Ministry. The American Government raises great difficulties in making the least reparation to France, and has become more haughty in proportion to the concessions made to it, declaring that reparation is due from France. Such are the contents of the last despatches. We may now see what will be the position of the Duke de Broglie. According to *M.* de Valeze's amendment, not a farthing can be paid to the United States till the honor of France is satisfied. The United States will not give this satisfaction. Consequently, M. Humann cannot, without becoming responsible, make the slightest payment to America. From the position of the question, it is brought back precisely to the same point at which it was before the grant was voted. To financial negotiations, discussions upon a point of honor have succeeded, and we hope that the Government will maintain the honor of the country with more firmness than it has protected its pecuniary interests."

DIED—On Thursday last, the 20th inst, about half past 12 o'clock in this city, Mr *John F. Hull*, at the residence of his father.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

I SHALL expose to sale, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 24th of September, on the premises, 2 miles from Lexington, near the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike road; part of the FARM of *Jas. Vaughn*, dec'd. being about 200 acres, all under improvement, and in good repair, with a convenient Brick House, and out buildings, and a first rate well of never failing water.

The Farm will be sold for one third of the purchase money in hand, and the remainder in one and two years, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security.

Also, will be sold at the same time, *ELEVEN NEGROES*, nine of them Men and Boys, the oldest not exceeding 28 years, and the youngest over 10, and two women, 18 and 20 years of age, all healthy, and of good character.

Also, 17 HORSES; 10 or 12 COWS; 70 or 80 fat HOGS, besides Stock Hogs; and about 40 or 50 first rate Common SHEEP; also about 60 acres of CORN in the field; WHEAT in the stack; 40 acres of HEMP in the stock; and all the HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Farming Utensils, of the deceased.

The Terms of sale of the mixed and personal property will be made known at the sale.

DAVID McMURTRY, *Ex'r.*

August 21, 1835—33-td

PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public Sale, to the highest bidder, in the Town of Richmond, on Saturday the 5th day of Sept. next, the *Type, Press* and all the fixtures used or employed in printing and publishing the "WESTERN OBSERVER," formerly belonging to James P. White. The press is first rate, of the Stanberry patent, and Supertoyal size—the type is about half worn, and consists of Long Primer, Brevier, Pica and Double Pica, and a small assortment of Job Type, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. Captain Wm. Bentley of Richmond, will shew the office to any person desirous of purchasing.

BEVERLEY S. TERRELL.

Aug 15, 1835—34-3t

LOST

ON the evening of the 10th inst. on the road leading to Athens, a SADDLE partly worn. Any person returning the same to me in Lexington, will be handsomely rewarded and all expenses paid.

JOHN O'DONNALL.

Lex. Aug. 18, 1835—34-3t

ST. CATHARINE'S
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 31st inst.

Lex. August 11, 1835—33-3m

The Observer & Reporter, and Gazette will insert the above for 2 months, and forward their accounts to the Institution for payment.

5th Call---Now Due.

THE subscribers to the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road, who reside in the city, and County of Fayette, will call and pay their subscriptions to Alvan Stevens, Tr. who is authorised to collect the same.

JOHN NORTON, *Pres't.*

August 14, 1835—33-4t

All the papers in the city, will give the above 4 insertions.

To Journeymen HATTERS.

WANTED immediately, 25 MAKERS & NAPPERS, and 6 Fur and 3 Silk Hat finishers, to whom constant employment will be given, at the

Following Prices:

For making fine Castor Hats per piece,	$1 25
do do coarse do do and Bush hats	1 12½
do do plain Rusia and Roarams	1 00
do do Silk hat shells	25
do Sising of Saxony and Spanish Wool felts	12½
do do Native and coarse Wool	10
For Napping of Saxony or Spanish Bodies' with Beaver	
" " Otter or Seal	6¼
do with ⅓ Beaver, Otter or Seal	50¼
do do Saxony or any other stock	50
" Napping Spanish or Native Bodies' with Mink, Musk, Nutria, or any other coarse stock	43
do Boys Hats	37
Finishing Castor or plain Rusia hats per dozzen	$3 50
do Saxony bodies' with fine stock	3 50
do do do coarse do	3 00
do Bush hats and Ladies' Bonnetts with coarse stock	4 00
do Ladies' Bonnetts with fine stock	4 50
do do Spanish or Native body hats with coarse stock.	2 50
Shaving of Castor hats	12
do do Saxony bodies	10
do do Spanish or Native Body hats coarse stock	6¼
do do Ladies' bonnetts per doz.	2 25
Scraping Castor bodies per doz.	45

BAIN & TOD.

Lex. Aug. 15, 1835—32-tf

☞The Cincinnati Republican will please insert the above to the amount of $3, on their daily paper and forward their account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between W. R. Patterson and W. Todd, ceased by mutual consent the 16th inst. The business will be continued in the name of

B. W. & H. B. TODD,

To whom payment of all debts due the late firm will be made. We respectfully solicit those who may find it convenient, to call and settle their accounts, as it will be a great convenience to us, to make collections at this time.

We invite attention, particularly to our stock of FANCY SILKS AND CLOTHS, which will be found unusually good.

BEV. W. TODD
HUGH B. TODD.

Lexington, July 2?.—?8-1m

An Ordinance
To Suppress Ten pin Alleys, Bagatelle Tables, and other Gaming Tables.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council, of the City of Lexington, that from and after the 8th day of August, 1835, that there shall be no Ten-pin Alley, Shuffle Board, Bagatelle table, Ball-Alley, or any other table or alley, where there may be money or liquor, or any thing else bet, within the city.

Sec. 2 *Be it further Ordained*, That any person who shall keep open any such Table or Alley, shall forfeit and pay $16,66-100 for every 24 hours kept up.

Sec. 3 *Be it further Ordained*, That any person who shall suffer any such Table or Alley to be played on for money or any other thing, on premises of which he, she or they, at the time have the use and possession, shall for every such offence be fined £5.

The foregoing Ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Commen of the city of Lexington, on the 6th day of August, 1835. J. F. DAVIS, *Mayor.*

DAN'L. BRADFORD, *Clk.*

Lex. Aug. 11, 1835—33-3t

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

Aug. 12, 1835—32-t

Samuel M. Brown vs Thomas Coot.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Shelby Circuit Court, July term 1835. Samuel M. Brown, Plaintiff against Thomas Coot, Defendant.

(*Replevin.*)

This day came the plaintiff by his Attorney and it appearing to the Court, from the Sheriff's return upon the plurious process, issued herein, that the def. Thomas Coot is not to be found: It is therefore, on motion of the plff. ordered that a proclamation be issued, warning the said def. to appear here, on the first day of the next October Term of this court; or that judgment will be rendered against him, said Thomas Coot, which proclamation is ordered to be published on three successive court days, at the door of the Court-House in Shelby county—and it is also ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, printed and published in this State, and all further proceedings are continued until the next Term. A copy att.

SAML. TEVIS, c.
by THO. P. SMITH, d.c.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the subscribers, at the Office of the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburgh, from the 1st to the 15th of September next, for grading that part of the Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road, extending from the point of commencement at Vicksburg to Big Black River, a distance of twelve and a half miles.

Also, for the construction of culverts on the above part of the route. Plans, profiles, blank forms of contract &c. will be exhibited during the time of letting.

As the culverts on the above part of the route will in general be small, and of easy construction, it is expected that contracts for grading will also include the construction of culverts for the specified distances.

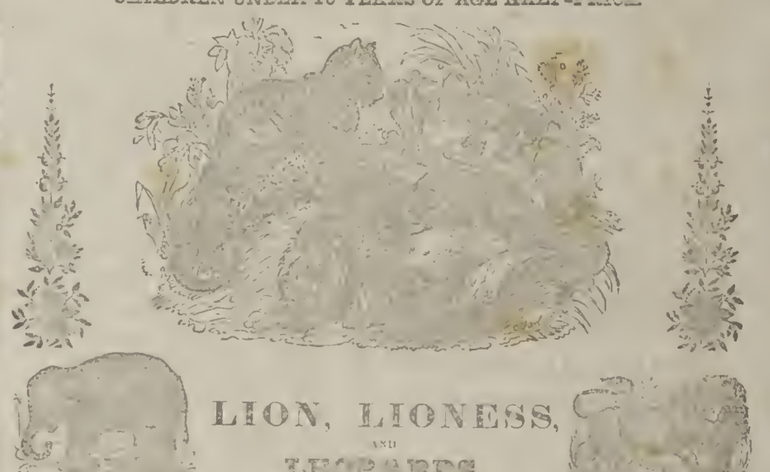
R. S. VAN RENSSHLAER, } *Engrs.*
J. THOMSON, }
Vicksburg, Miss. July 23, 1835—32-t8

THE ASSOCIATION'S CELEBRATED
MENAGERIE AND AVIARY,
FROM THEIR
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
PHILADELPHIA.

EMBRACING ALL THE SUBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY AS EXHIBITED AT THAT POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE RESORT DURING THE WINTER OF 1834-35.

MENAGERIE
WILL BE EXHIBITED AT
MR. SHELTON'S GROUND,
On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th of August, 1835.
Hours of Exhibition, Tuesday, from 1 to 4, and on Wednesday from 10 to 12 A. M. from 1 to 7 P. M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS,
CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE HALF-PRICE.

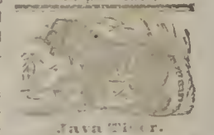


Elephant.

LION, LIONESS,
AND
LEOPARDS.

Cape Lion.

Royal Tiger.



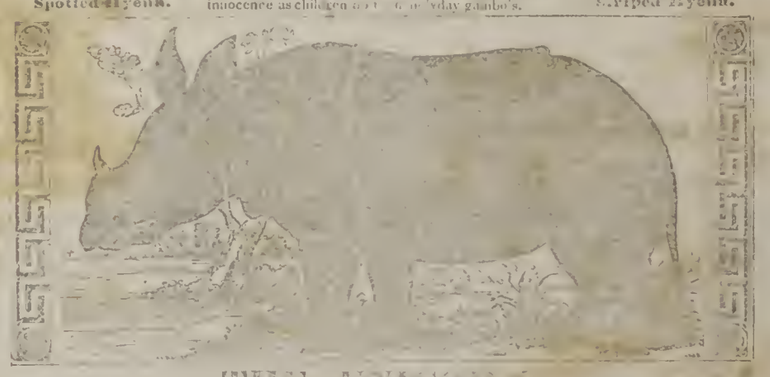
Java Tiger.

The Keeper will enter the following cages at 3 o'clock, P. M., viz: To the Lion and Lioness, and Leopard, all in same cage; to the Cape Lion and Lioness, confined in same cage; and to the black-maned African Lion, and African Leopards.

The groups of these Cages form a most gigantic and imposing spectacle. This group of the most formidable and ungovernable of all the natives of the forest, furnishes to the mind of the spectator a insuperable barrier to the bold, that nature or man could subjugate to his will and control these wild and ferocious animals. Yet, his credulity must at once be dissipated when he beholds the Keeper in their Cage, playing and frolicking with them, and all enjoying their wild pranks with as much seeming delight and innocence as children at a holiday gambol.

Spotted Hyena.

Striped Hyena.



THE UNICORN,
OR
ONE HORNED RHINOCEROS.

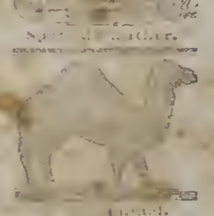
This animal has been a subject of much speculation among naturalists. It has been considered, by *Theological Commentators*, as the Unicorn of Holy Writ, a mere fanciful creation of the brain, and by others as a fabulous animal. This animal certainly ranks next to the Elephant in size, and many writers consider him equal in bulk. He is usually found about 12 feet long, and the circumference of his body about 8 feet. He is a native of Asia and Africa, and is usually found in those extensive forests that are inhabited by the Elephant, Lion and Royal Tiger, and subsists on vegetable food.

The one now exhibiting is four years old, and was taken in the interior of Asia near the Burrampooter River; and was shipped to London, from which city he was imported to Philadelphia, at an enormous expense, and recently died.

Asiatic Leopard.

Spotted Deer.

Brown Camel.

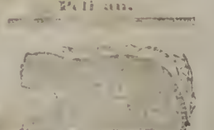


Elk.

Pelican.

Pelican.

Jaguar.



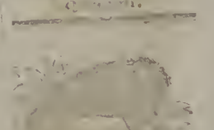
Bactrian Camel.

Camel.

Llamas.

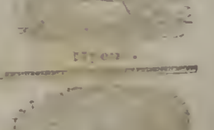
Llama.

Zebra.



A Pair of Kangaroos.

Zebra.



Zebra.

THE ELEPHANT.

This is the finest Elephant ever exhibited in the United States, and it is said by those who have visited Europe, that he is superior to any exhibited there; being 9 feet high, and weighing 9,000 pounds, and having tusks nearly 3 feet long.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Elephant Stage is provided with a commodious Howdah, ornamented and decorated after the Eastern manner, on which the print here represented, and for which it is capable to contain six persons, who may ride on his back with perfect safety, as experience has proved.

This Menagerie and Aviary
CONSISTS
OF 29 SPACIOUS CARRIAGE WAGONS, &c
THE SAME ARE DRAWN BY
75 Splendid Gray Horses,
AND
FIFTY MEN,
(*Including 14 Musicians.*)
Are required to complete its operations.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution, will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. YANDELL.

During the entire term, the Professor of Surgery and Anatomy lectures 9 times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110. The graduation fee is $20. By order of the Faculty,

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean*

Lex. July 22, 1835—29-tf

☞ The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of $5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which, the money will be remitted, viz:

Journal and Advertiser, Louisville; Eagle, Maysville, Ky. Gazette, Cincinnati, State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, Whig and Banner, Nashville, Ten. Republican, St. Louis, Mo. Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tuscalonsa; Mississippi Journal, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Courier, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Ga.; Republican, Savannah, Courier and Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Telescope, Columbia, S. C. Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Republican, Winchester, Va.; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington City.

THE PROTECTION *INSURANCE* **COMPANY,** *of Hartford, Con.,*

HAVE paid within a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue *RISKS AGAINST FIRE,*

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTY. AT LAW,

their ageot, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms. E. K. SAYRE,

Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row.

Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1y

REMOVAL

OF THE NEW

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE.

GEORGE W. NORTON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having purchased the *Drug Store* of JOHN NORTON, he has removed to the corner, well known and occupied for a great number of years as a Drug Store.

The two establishments united, form a general and extensive stock of

Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Glass-Ware, &c. &c.

And greater inducements will now be given to wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore offered.

Among the stock are the following:

1500 *lbs. Epsom Salts*; 1000 *lbs. Glauber Salts*; 800 *lbs. Cream of Tartar*; 150 *lbs. Camphor*; 250 *lbs. Soc. Aloes*; 500 *lbs. Juniper Berries*; 100 *lbs. Pulv. Jalap*; 200 *lbs. Carb. Magnesia*; 1000 *lbs. Venitian Red*; 50 *galls. Black Varnish*; 400 *lbs. Blue Vitriol*; 1200 *lbs. Oil of Vitriol*; 500 *lbs. Aqua Fortis and Sup. Nitric Acid*; 450 *lbs. Gum Shellac*; 400 *lbs. Copal*; 1500 *lbs. Sp. Whiting*; 1000 *lbs. Ivo. Blacks*; 1200 *lbs. Sp. Brown*; 500 *lbs. Ground Logwood*; 100 *gross Bottle Corks, (velvet,) &c. &c. &c.*

All orders from Physicians and dealers in medicines, addressed to the subscriber will be thankfully received. His personal attention will he given to the compounding of proscriptions.

GEO. W. NORTON.

South of the Court House, Main st. Lex.

June 3, 1835—23-3m

LA FAYETTE COFFEE HOUSE,

Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately occupied as a Dwelling House, by RICHARD CURD, Esq.

Conducted by JOHN CANDY, late Proprietor of the COFFEE HOUSE *opposite the Stage Office, on Limestone Street.*

THIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city,) where refreshments of every description, including every delicacy the season or market affords, can be had at the shortest possible notice. BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and *parties* (for refreshments only,) accommodated with private rooms.

TEA, COFFEE and *SOUP*, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of **OYSTERS,** Wholesale and Retail;

CHAMPAIGN, SHERRY, PORT, MADERIA, CLARET and other Wines,

COGNIAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKEY

and every other description of Spirituous Liquors;

PERFECT LOVE, ROSE,

ANNISESEED, NOYEAU

and Domestic CORDIALS; a regular supply of Louisville

BEER,

fresh every week, wholesale and retail.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, having his Bar and Cellar stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands, and takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the patronage hitherto bestowed on him.

Oct. 11, 1834.—41-tf

LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a very handsome lot, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, on moderate terms—it is unimproved, except that it is fenced in with an excellent fence. It is a corner lot, fronting on Main and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to D. Mc. Payne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be given—terms can be ascertained by application to the subscriber. HIRAM STEELE.

Lexington, July 23, 1834. -29-tf

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS OF VERY SUPERIOR OYSTERS—Just received and for sale by

JOHN M'KENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.

July 18, 1835—18-tf.

BLANK DEEDS,

WARRANTS, AND EXECUTIONS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1835.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Baton Rouge.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons good cider vinegar

At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitotches.
360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour
330 bushels of new white field beans
5280 pounds of good hard soap
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
120 bushels of good clean dry salt
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on the 1st December, 1836.

At the public landing, six miles from PORT TOWSON, mouth of the Chicmichi.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered, in all the month of April, 1836, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1836.

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
65 barrels of pork
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
990 pounds of good hard soap
450 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
250 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1836.

At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris 140 miles above Fort Coffee, Arkansas.
540 barrels of pork
1125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
495 bushels of new white field beans
7920 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
180 bushels of good clean dry salt
2025 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May, 1836.

At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis.
600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte.
280 barrels of pork
580 barrels of fresh superfine flour
250 bushels of new white field beans
4000 pounds of good hard snap
1850 pounds of good hard tallow candles
90 bushels of good clean dry salt
1010 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st May, remainder 1st October, 1836.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi river.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.
180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
165 bushels of new white field beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1836.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Gratiot.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 barrels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1836.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Mackinaw.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
240 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1835, and January and February, 1836.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine,
60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumball, New London.
120 barrels of New York mess pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Walcott, Newport, R. I.
60 barrels of New York mess pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Governor's Island, New York Harbor.
180 barrels of New York mess pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
165 bushels of new white field beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort McHenry, Baltimore.
60 barrels of Baltimore packed pime pork
125 barrels of fresh superior Howard street flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Severne, Annapolis.
60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
125 barrels of fresh superior Howard street flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Washington.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Crowfort.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superior Howard street flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cidar vinegar

At Fort Moultrie, Charlescon, S. C.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white ffeld beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Arsenal, four miles from Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superior flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid, the periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be—one fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1836, and 1st March, 1837. The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quantity is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—The pork is to be carefully packed with Turks' Island Salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped.—The Vinegar to iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Fort Armstrong, Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peter's, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1836. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorised to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store houses as may be designated by the Agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contracts; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on Banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 1, 1835—28-t20Sept.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION
STOCK FAIR, FOR 1835.

THE Committee of arrangement have adopted the following rules, for the fair of 1835. which will be held on the Association ground, on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th of September, next.

The Cattle will be exhibited on the first day; Horses, Mules, Jacks, &c. the 2d day.

Specifications and discriptions in writing of all animals entered for exhibition, and competition for premiums, with the name and residence of the owners, must be left with the Secretary before 9 o'clock, A. M. of the first day of the Fair, in Duplicate.

The pedigree of all stock must be given at length, including age and country in which bred; with satisfactory reference, as to the facts and particulars stated. During the Fair, the Stock must be placed under the order and management of the Committee of General Superintendence.

Persons who are not Stockholders of the Association, may become annual members, and enjoy all the privileges of Stockholders of the Fairs, by paying Five Dollars per annum.

Owners of stock exhibited, must furnish the Secretary with *duplicate* certificates of each animal separately.*

Annual subscribers to be subjected to all the rules of the Association for the government of its members.

The following Premiums shall be awarded by the Judges of the Fair.

1 The best Stallion, a silver cup,
2 2d Best do a certificate,
3 The best 2 year old Stud Colt, a cup,
4 2d do do certificate,
5 The best 1 year old Stud Colt, a cup,
6 2d do do certificate,
7 Best Sucking Colt, a cup,
8 2d best do certificate,
9 Best Mare, a cup,
10 2d best do certificate,
11 Best 2 year old Filley, cup,
12 2d do do certificate,
13 Best Gelding, a cup
14 2d best do certificate,
15 Best pair Carriage Horses, a cup,
16 Best Jack over 3 years, a cup,
17 2d best do certificate,
18 Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,
19 2d best do certificate,
20 Best Jenney over 3 years old, a cup,
21 2d best do certificate,
22 Best Jenney under 3 years old, a cup,
23 2d best do certificate,
24 Best Mule over 2 years old, a cup,
25 Best Sucking Mule, a cup,
26 Best Bull, a cup,
27 2d best do certificate,
28 Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
29 2d best do certificate,
30 Best 1 year old Bull, a cup,
31 2d best do certificate.
32 Best Bull calf, a cup,
33 2d best do certificate,
34 Best Cow, a cup,
35 2d do certificate,
36 Best 2 year old Cow, a cup,
37 best do certificate,
38 Best yearling Heifer, a cup,
39 2d best do certificate,
40 Best Cow Calf, a cup,
41 2d best do certificate,
42 Best fat Bullock, a cup,
43 2d best do certificate,
44 Best Wooled Ram, a medal,
45 Best Boar, a medal.

JOHN BRAND,
THOS. P. HART,
THOS. SMITH. } *Com.*

*No aged animal to which a premium has heretofore been awarded, can receive a second premium.

Lex. Ky. July 25, 1835—29-td

☞ The Sciota Gazette, Chillicothe, will publish the above 3 times, and forward their account to this office.—*Lex. Obs.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April, 22.—16-tf

RAIL-ROAD DIVIDEND.

RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, July 20, 1835.

THE Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of *four and three quarters per cent.*, for the six months ending 1st July, 1835, on eighty per cent. paid in up to that time, by the legal stockholders. By order of the President,

A. O. NEWTON, *Treas.*

Loxington, June 24, 1835—29-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken Nathaniel Lowry into partnership in his Grocery concern. The business in future will be conducted in the name of

THOMPSON AND LOWRY.

They have just received a fresh supply of Family Groceries; and will continue to keep all articles in their line of business, for sale on as moderate terms as they can afford. Their friends and the public generally are requested to give them a call, as they hope by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Those indebted to the firm, will please call and settle as soon as possible.

THOMPSON & LOWRY.

Lex. July 2, 1835—26-tf

DOCTORS LETCHER AND BELL,

HAVING located themselves permanently in Lexington, tender their services to the citizens of this place, and adjoining country. They may at all times be found in their shop on Main street, except when professionally engaged.

Lex. June 20, 1835—24-tf

Mr. & Mrs. Barry's INSTITUTION

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE regular annual vacation of this *Institution*, is postponed until the 1st Oct. in the place of 1st August, as has been the custom heretofore. Pupils will be received at any time previous to that period.

☞ For Terms apply at the Institution.

Lex. July, 1, 1835—26--1m

Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceeding the discount day.

WILL. S. WALLER. *Cash'r.*

July 8, 1835—27-tf

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

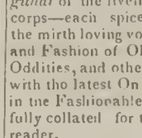
HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of **MERCHANDIZE,** which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandize to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-tf

JOB GREEN,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER,



CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all *descriptions and prices,—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and othes kinds*, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamenter; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 23, 1831.—29-tf

THE N. Y. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

A METROPOLITAN GAZETTE

Of the Sporting, Literary and Fashionable World.

WILLIAM T. PORTER, EDITOR.

THE prominent feature in the character of this Journal, is, its devotion to the SPORTS of the FIELD and TURF. Gentlemen will find in its columns regular reports of the races which come off on the principal Courses in the Union,—copious extracts from "*Bell's Life*" and the English *Sporting Magazines*, with every kind of Sporting Intelligence accessible to the Editor. *Shooting* and *Angling*, with the collateral and necessary information upon each of them, will claim our attention, while *Rural, Aquatic*, and other exhilerating amusements will not be forgotten. The owners of the crack Trotting Horses of New York and Philadelphia, may rely upon seeing the performances of their nags faithfully chronicled in the *Spirit of the Times*.

In fine, every endeavor will be made to render this paper available, and even indispensible, to gentlemen of the turf, throughout the country.

Various and elegant selections from the American and Foreign Magazines, with brief original remarks upon current literature, will determine the LITERARY character of this Gazette.

The affairs of the STAGE, with all kinds of *Theatrical Chit Chat*, will receive constant attention.

Carefully digested summaries of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC NEWS will be given, and the whole rendered as pleasant and acceptable as the Editor can make it, by crowding into his columns all the SAYINGS and DOINGS about town.

This, we trust, will be a favorite, as it is a leading and original feature in our design. Under appropriate devices will be found the *Quips and Quirks* of the thousand and one *Wags about Town*, with the last "good thing" of "*Figaro*" and "*Bob Short*," together with a dashing *Salmagundi* of the liveliest sallies of the entire editorial corps—each spiced and peppered to the state of the mirth loving votaries of the Fun, Frolic, Flash, and Fashion of Old Gotham! Facts, Scraps and Oddities, and other Gleanings by the Wayside, with the latest On Dits, Scan, Mag, and Doings in the Fashionable Circles, will always be carefully collated for the amusement of the general reader.

Such are the more prominent features of the plan of our publication. We enter on our labors not as novices in the art of getting up a paper combining various interests and laden with amusement; our whole life has been employed in qualifying ourselves for the task.

With such resources as years of experience have afforded us, fortified by the certainty of regularly receiving the current English periodicals, and sustained by friends known as approved writers and discriminating critics, we fearlessly launch our bark on the broad ocean of public opinion, and cheerily spread our sails to the breeze of public favor that already beckons us to its embraces, and may waft us to the goal of our wishes.

☞ THE NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES is published in a beautiful and attractive form, on Saturday mornings, at 171 Broadway (*entrance in Courtland street*) and furnished to *Country* subscribers at $3,00 per annum in advance, or $1,00 per quarter, payable quarterly.

Advertisements inserted on equitable terms, with a substantial reduction to Yearly Advertisers.

John Peck, vs. Spencer Boyd and William Marshall's heirs.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Bath Circuit Court, July term, 1835. John Peck, against Spencer Boyd and William Marshall's heirs, Defendants in Chancery.

This day came the complainant by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants the unknown heirs of William Marshall, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; it is therefore on motion of the complainant, ordered that unless they do appear here, on or before the first day of the next term, and file their answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper, published in this commonwealth for two months successively, A copy att.

J. N. TURNER, c u c c

S. OLDHAM,

Barber and Hair Dresser,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors so liberally extended to him, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. He also wishes to inform them, that his

BATH-HOUSE

is now in operation for the present season, where he is prepared to give COLD, WARM, or SHOWER BATHS, at all hours—night or day.

His Shop is at the old well-known stand, Lexington, Ky. just below Mr. John Brennan' Hotel, and opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boardinghouse,

where he has all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES in his line of business. DOLLS OF ALL KINDS;—Jointed, Alabaster, and Wax.—CURLS, WIGS, and TOP PIECES, assorted.

May 16, 1835.—19-tf

WHITESMITHING.

FREDEDICK KLAIBER, lately from Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has just commenced the above business, next to Mr. *John Murray's* Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite KEISER'S TAVERN; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of

FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &C.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.

Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.

The Observer and Intelligencer will insert the above 2 months.

REFORMED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DRS. J. B. DAY and J. F. HARRIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of practising medicine in Lexington, and the adjacent country. Their shop is on Main-Street, directly opposite Brennan's (formerly Postlethwaite's) Hotel, where they may be found at all times except when absent on professional business.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that our principle and practice are essentially different from the ordinary mineral course, and also from the Tompsonian or Steaming plan. We practice according to the principles of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, as taught at its Colleges in New York and Worthington, Ohio, discarding all the preparations of mercury, antimony and other poisonous minerals so much used by physicians of the present day, and which are so deleterious to the human system; using in their stead vegetable remedies, far more powerful in removing disease, and which leave the constitution uninjured. The experience of others, as well as our own in an extensive practice of several years, has fully proved that mineral medicines internally, are entirely unnecessary in the treatment of any disease, and we believe there are but few of those who have taken them, who will hesitate to say that they are injurious, uncertain and dangerous in their operation.

As to the Thompsonian system, we admit that it contains some good remedies, but it is entirely too limited, too heating or stimulating, and steam is too frequently and indiscriminately used.

We use no preparations of medicines which are numbered, and for which there is a patent right. Further, we believe that no man can make a good physician, without a knowledge of the anatomy of the human system, and every other branch of medical science. We presume it is generally known that Thompsonians deny the necessity of such knowledge.

Having made a candid statement of our principles, and the course we intend to pursue, we ask those afflicted with disease, to pause, and choose between remedial agents drawn from Nature's garden, powerful in removing disease, but safe in their operation—and poisonous minerals, which so often destroy the lives or future health of those who take them.

J. B. DAY,
J. F. HARRIS.

P. S. For a further knowledge of our principles, &c. we refer our friends to a medical work published by Dr. W. Beach, consisting of three large volumes, the title of which is 'Beach's American Practice.' It can be seen either at our shop, or at Skillman's book store, with a list of its numerous recommendations by physicians of the highest standing both in Europe and America.

J. B. D.
J. F. H.

Lexington, June 5, 1835.—22-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.

B. M. HINES.

Vicksburg Miss. May 7, 1835—20--10t.

James P. Rucker vs Charles Humphreys.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Woodford Circuit Set. June Term, 1835. James P. Rucker, *Complainant*, against Charles Humphreys *Administrator, &c.* Defendants in Chancery

This day came the complainant and his attorney, and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Thos. Essex is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, and answer the Complainant's bill agreeable to the law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless the said absent defendant Essex, appears here on or before the first day of the next September Term of this court, and answer said bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper printed in this State, for two months in succession according to law, and all further proceedings are continued until the next term.

A copy att.

RIDGLEY GREATHOUSE, clk.

Lex. July 1, 1835—26-9w*

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DANL. BRADFORD,

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance	$2 50
" Six months do	1 50
" Three months do	1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months	3 00
" within the year	3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞ Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be *post paid*, or they *will not be taken out of the office.*

ADVERTISING.

For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions	$1 00
Do do do 3 months	3 00
Do do do 6 months	5 00
Do do do 12 months	10 00

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.